Open Data Licensing PRESENTED BY KATHLEEN LU

CC-BY 4.0

Overview

- Why Open Data?
- The Legal Landscape
 - Sui generis database rights
- Overview of Licenses
- Issues to Consider
 - When providing open data
 - When using open data



Why Open Data?

What is Open Data?

"Open means anyone can freely access, use, modify, and share for any purpose (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness)."

Open Knowledge Foundation: http:// opendefinition.org/

Open Data vs Open Source

Similarities

- Framework
- Goals (maybe)

Differences

- Legal landscape
- Sources (who are the producers?)
- User pool

Should you use an open data license?

Pros

- Collaboration
- Transparency
- Kickstarts research
- Enables reuse

Cons

- Adds maintenance & expectations
- Loss of control
- Enables reuse

The Legal Landscape

Status of the Law – US Copyright

- The original selection and arrangement of facts is copyrightable
- Basic arrangements such as alphabetical, numerical, chronological, are not original – but choosing to include some items and not others can be
- Copying of facts is possible without copying the selection or arrangement
- Copying a small number of invented or "trap" items does not in of itself create infringement of the whole – Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Co., 499 US 340, 344 (1991) (finding copied white pages not copyrightable while noting four "fictitious listings")
- Digitizing something or putting it into a certain format doesn't grant copyright over the original

Status of the Law – Int'l Copyright

Other nations - Copyright protection varies

- "sweat of the brow" theory
- Creativity threshold

Status of the Law

- US No sui generis protection for databases
- Europe Yes sui generis protection for databases
 - Lasts 15 years, much shorter than copyright
- UK Due to Brexit, existing databases will keep protection for current term, but future...?
- A few other countries, e.g., Russia have sui generis protection for databases – mostly untested

Contract law is separate

Contract law applies to the person who enters into the agreement and, if they represent a company, their company

Similar issues to open source

Licenses Overview

Public Domain and Equivalent

- Creative Commons Zero
- Public Domain Dedication License (PDDL)
- Simple and easy to understand
- Completely disclaim control
- Data may end up anywhere

Attribution licenses

- Community Data License Agreement Permissive (CDLA-Permissive)
- CC-BY
- Open Data Common Attribution License
- Open Government Licence (OGL)
- If you absolutely need attribution, make the clause flexible
 - "...acknowledge the source of the Information in your product or application by including or linking to any attribution statement specified by the Information Provider(s) and, where possible, provide a link to this licence;"

Other limitations

- Academic-only
- CC-BY-NC non-commercial
- CC-BY-ND no derivatives
- Personal use only
- Government use only

Sharealike licenses

Open Data Common Open Database License (ODbL)
 CC-BY-SA

 Community Data License Agreement Sharing (CDLA-Sharing)

Issues to Consider PROVIDING OPEN DATA

Useability

To be useful, data often requires a lot of mixing, altering, and piecemeal delivery

- Limiting clauses:
 - Require particular form of downstream attribution
 - Forbids resale/commercial use
 - Forbidding derivatives (e.g., CC-BY-ND)
- Compatibility with other licenses
 - Sharealike requirements

The Open Database License

- https://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1-0/index.html
- Includes a share-alike clause
 - What is a Derivative Database vs a Collective Database
 - Form of attribution
- Copyright page
- FAQ
- Seven sets of Community Guidelines
- License compatibility guide and letter template

*This is after the license change from CC-BY-SA!

Legal Clearance

Requirement to maintain data freshness

- Regional limitations
- Time limits or can be revoked at any time
- Indemnity clauses

Other Issues

- Privacy laws
 - ► GDPR
 - ► CCPA
 - Illinois
 - Limitations on use of certain types of data for certain purposes
- Copyright for individual pieces of the database
- ► Trademark

Making it easy for others to read a license

► Website

- ► FAQ
- Legal/License page
- Link next to download button
- GitHub
 - ► README
 - ► LICENSE file
- Text file with data file download
- Crosslink everything!
- Link to license and include copy of the text
- Include exactly how you would like to be attributed and offer a suggested academic-format citation

Issues to Consider USING OPEN DATA

Finding License Info

► ASK:

Did the County/State/City/Agency produce this data?
Are there any restrictions on using this data?
I can share this data with others?
Can I use this data commercially?
Is this data in the public domain?
What is the license or terms of use for this data?

Finding License Info

If you find a dataset but are confused about whether it carries any use restrictions or who it's from...

DON'T ASK
Is this data open?
Is this data free?
Is this compatible with X,Y, and Z licenses?

Document Data Sources

- Include all information about the source
- Include all information about the license
 - Screenshot where the license is indicated or the license text if it's custom
- Maintain record of correspondence





References

- Open Data Institute <u>https://theodi.org/</u>
- Open Knowledge Foundation Open Definition https:// opendefinition.org/
- OpenStreetMap Foundation <u>https://wiki.osmfoundation.org/wiki/</u> <u>Main_Page</u>

References

- US Copyright Office Report on Legal Protection for Databases (August 1997) - <u>https://www.copyright.gov/reports/db4.pdf</u>
- Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Telephone Service Co., 499 US 340, 344 (1991)
- European Commission Evaluation report on protection of databases
 <u>https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/protection-</u> <u>databases</u> (April 2018)